THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XIII. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1863. NO. 30.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1863.

We are extremely happy to see that our neighbor of the *Winston Sentinel* has become converted, (if it is a sincere conversion) to the doctrine of law and order always advocated by us, and promulgated as one of the cardinal principles of the Conservative party of this State.

We say, *if sincere*, for the antecedents of the Sentinel, and the destructive party to which it is indissolubly wedded, have been rather to encourage mobocracy, destructive of law and order, and to undermine the great principle of the supremacy of the civil over the military power.

We endorse the annexed extract taken from the Sentinel of the 12th inst., so far as its strictures refer to the action of Gov. Vance, disregarding the decision of Chief Justice Pearson in the case of Austin.—Although we supported the election of Gov. Vance and his administration, yet, when we see an attempt by him to override the decision of our highest judicial tribunal, as a sentinel on the watch tower of liberty, we warn the people that it is a dangerous step towards despotism, and destructive of civil liberty; it is diametrically opposed to the doctrine of law and order, and the strict subordination of the military to the civil power, inculcated in his Messages, and heartily endorsed by the great Conservative party of North Carolina, and by all true lovers of civil liberty. In fact, it was one of the cardinal principles of the Conservative party, and we protest against said party being held responsible for this act of the Governor. And we take the liberty to say, that it was with feelings of deep mortification and sorrow that the Conservative masses who elected him Governor, by such an overwhelming majority, beheld this sad departure from one of their most cherished principles. We hope the Governor will see the error of his way before it is too late, retrace his step, and learn to "practice what he preached" in his Messages.

The true test of conservatism, as we understand it, is the supremacy of the civil over the military power, the strict observance of law and order, and obedience to the decisions of our judicial tribunals *by all*, the President, the Governor, or the humble citizen.

The "Power Behind the Throne."

"The Raleigh *Standard* in speaking for the Governor, makes the following [illegible] apology for our [illegible] State authorities for having called out, and for continuing to call out, in some localities of the State, the 'Home Guards' and compelling them to engage in the business of arresting deserters and recusant conscripts, and this too in express violation of the law of the State:

"HOME GUARDS.—DESERTERS, &c.—It is proper to state in reply to the *Winston Sentinel*, that Gov. Vance entertains the most entire respect for the decisions of the Supreme Court, as a co-ordinate branch of the government, and as binding him in all cases where the law is in doubt; but he has not withdrawn his orders to the Home Guards to arrest deserters, because he does not consider himself bound in law to do so under the recent decision of Chief Justice Pearson, except in the particular case decided; and because he could not decide the question of courtesy to the Chief Justice in opposition to the many evils likely to ensue, if the State forces were withdrawn from this duty in certain localities, and deserters and outlaws consequently allowed to have full sway.—We learn that the Governor has been seeking himself for some time past to obtain a decision of the Court itself which will be final in this matter. He has at length had a case made up, and would have done so sooner, but for the absence of the Attorney General at his Court. The Governor, for the reasons above stated, has not withdrawn his orders, nor has he issued any new order, except in Wake county, with a view of having a case made up for final action.

The effort of the Sentinel to make party capital out of the matter will fail. Gov. Vance has disregarded no decision of the Supreme Court, but on the contrary, he has himself [illegible] all cases to respect and carry out the decisions of the Court."

"It is here alleged that the Governor had not withdrawn his order to the Home Guards to arrest deserters, 'because he does not consider himself bound in law to do so under the recent decision of Chief Justice Pearson, except to the particular case decided,' but that the Governor is making up a case for the Court itself, after which the law is to be observed. What hypocrisy and humbuggery! The idea that the Governor is not bound to respect the decision of the Chief Justice only in the particular case decided, is absolutely ridiculous, a burlesque on the intelligence of the people of North Carolina. Does not the Constitution plainly declare that certain powers, such as issuing writs of *habeas corpus*, and enforcing decrees of Judges upon the same, are confided exclusively, not to the Supreme Court, and to the Governor, 'the power behind the throne,' to the Legislature, but to the *Judiciary*? This is the word and the law. A decision, therefore, of a single Judge, in all cases of this kind, is as full and as binding as any decision of the whole Court can be; and Gov. Vance, 'in the particular case decided,' and in every such case, is bound not only by his oath of office, but by every consideration of regard due the [illegible] Chief of the highest tribunal of the State, to stand aloof and acknowledge the supremacy of the law.

Who authorised Gov. Vance to go about, 'to exert himself' to make up cases to be decided by the Supreme Court? [illegible] high tribunal [illegible] their characters to be hackled about in that kind [illegible] the assertion, that Chief Justice Pearson, with his associates, will not attend to Wake County, to decide upon the case made up by the Governor, either to gratify the whim of 'the power behind the throne,' or the throne itself. But suppose he were, would the decision be that of the Court? Clearly it would not. The law appoints the meetings of the Supreme Court only at certain periods of the year, and the next session of that tribunal will not be until in June, 1864. How absurd then is it to talk about making up a case and having a decision of the Court before that time? We tell Gov. Vance and his organ, the Raleigh Standard, that they will get no such decision. We tell them further, that while they were but a short time since, about to call out the Militia of the State to resist a threatened disregard, on the part of the Confederate Government, of a decision of some of our State Judges, and in one instance actually did call to their aid the military to enforce a decision, and that too when the question of the rightful jurisdiction of the law at issue, was in doubt, that they have now by their own deliberate act, trampled under foot the Judiciary of the State. Nor can they plead in excuse of their act, that the 'many evils likely to ensue, if the State forces were withdrawn from this duty in certain localities, and deserters and outlaws consequently allowed to have full sway,' justifies the course."—*Winston Sentinel.*

The Home Guards.

When the Legislature passed the "Home Guard" law that body found the State of North Carolina in this condition. The Conscript law of Congress had stripped the State of nearly the entire able-bodied male population from 18 to 45, constituting a force of not less than one hundred thousand men, on the roll of the regular army. Thus North Carolina had furnished her full share of soldiers, and we believe, more in proportion, than any other State in the Confederacy. But we had also interests at home which needed protection.

In many parts of the State the negroes outnumbered the whites two to one; our property was exposed to depredations by sudden raids of the enemy, and our civil officers were liable to be resisted by mobs and bands of lawless men in the execution of legal process. To ensure the execution of legal process against all resistance, and to protect our homes, and the women and children, from the ravages of invading parties of the enemy, and the horrors of negro insurrection, it became necessary to have an organized force at home, a "Home Guard." To make up this force, the Legislature enrolled the few exempts left by the Conscript law, under 45 years of age, and the greater portion of those were militia officers. In order to get a sufficient force for home protection, it became necessary to enroll the men from 45 to 50 years also. Thus the militia officers had to be reduced to the ranks in the Home Guard, or there would have been more officers than men. Then why this grumbling and growling in certain quarters, of escaping from conscription? Is it because they are now compelled to do some service at home?—We hope the offence is not because the men were allowed to choose their own Company officers, which we think right and proper.

We look upon the "Home Guard" act as a wise and good law, to protect our homes, while our able-bodied men under 45 years are from home in the regular army.

We, nevertheless, think the law is susceptible of amendment so as to make it much more acceptable to the people and allay their fears of being taken away from their crops, in a busy time, to remote parts of the State, leaving their crops to suffer and their homes unprotected. Let the law be so amended as to provide that the Home Guards shall not be taken beyond their own or adjoining counties, which would give more general satisfaction. Under such a law, the Home Guards from six to ten counties could be mustered at short notice, which would be as large a number, perhaps, as necessary, or could be collected on a sudden emergency for any of the purposes contemplated by the law.

It might also be well to confer, by law, the power of the Governor, in cases where no Confederate troops are in the county, that the Home Guards in such county, might be called out to arrest deserters or recusant conscripts. But whenever there are Confederate troops in a county, the Home Guards should not be called away from their pursuits.

Another feature connected with the Home Guard law, which alarms the people, and about which the destructive newspapers make a great noise, is the power claimed by the Governor of holding the Home Guards subject to the "articles of war." We have no idea that the law intends any such power over a citizen not in actual service in the army, yet as the Governor seems to claim such power in some of his proclamations, we think the law should be more explicit and declare that citizens, members of the Home Guard, not in actual service in the field, should not be subjected to the "articles of war."

These arbitrary and despotic powers are intended for the proper control of armies and not for citizens at home, because it is contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and tends to make odious a law which otherwise would be more acceptable. Nor is such despotic power necessary over the citizen to prompt him to do his duty, to suppress a negro insurrection or to protect his or his neighbor's home or property from destruction.

The act we think, should also be amended so as to authorize the Sheriff of a county or Constable in case of resistance to the execution of legal process, to call out the Home Guards to aid him in the execution of such process.

Mr. Isaac Hauser, Rev. E. De Schweinitz's gardener, has presented us with a fine cabbage head, weighing, as taken from the ground, 15 pounds.

The Legislature met on Monday and adjourned to Tuesday for want of a quorum.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA, on Wednesday morning (last week) at daylight, Gen. Wade Hampton attacked the enemy's cavalry in their camp at Stevensburg, four miles west of Culpeper Court House. The Yankees were completely surprised, and made scarcely a show of fight. In utter confusion, each one of them sought safety in flight. Our men succeeded in surrounding and capturing two hundred of them and their horses. Some wagons and ambulances fell into our hands. The prisoners were brought to Gordonsville yesterday. They are all Pennsylvanians. Several of the Yankees, amongst whom was a major, were killed during our charge upon the camp. We had one man killed and five wounded.

No movement of importance since the above.

AT CHARLESTON the enemy continue the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, and have lately thrown several shells into the city without doing any damage.

Nothing of interest from Bragg's army except that reports had reached them of considerable suffering at Chattanooga among the Yankees, who are said to be on quarter rations. The citizens suffer greatly and are sent out to keep from starving.

From East Tennessee it is rumored that Gen. Longstreet had recaptured Knoxville, and taken sixteen hundred prisoners. General Wheeler had taken 600 prisoners in the enemy's rear. Sherman had joined his forces with Grant.

The Richmond Examiner says there is a rumor that Longstreet has been stopped short in his high career by the failure of expected co-operation from our forces in East Tennessee.

We learn that Gen. R. B. Vance recently went into East Tennessee with a small force and brought out about 1000 hogs, besides a number of mules and horses.

From the Trans-Mississippi department a dispatch dated the 16th, announces the defeat of two Yankee columns, in Louisiana by Taylor's army under Gen. Green, near Alexandria on the 5th, and that Weitzel's division is reported to have been routed by Gen. Taylor, causing the abandonment of the expedition.

FROM CHARLESTON.—The Mercury of Thursday says.

Our regular report of the number of shots fired at Sumpter begins in this issue on Monday night. On that night there were one hundred and fifty six rifled shots, of which fifty two missed, and six mortar shells, of which one missed. On Tuesday, fourteen rifled shots were fired, of which five missed, and three hundred and sixty-six mortar shells, of which one hundred and seventeen missed. The only casualty of this day was the death of Edward Lake, Company D, 27th S. C. V., who was killed by a mortar shell.

The spirit of the enemy seems to have suffered somewhat of a collapse since his spasmodic effort to shell the city on Tuesday. There was but little vigor on Wednesday in his bombardment of Sumpter, only a slow and less than usually accurate fire being kept up by Gregg. The same battery also threw a few shots at one of our steamers passing up Cooper River. The Monitors remained inactive.

Our mortar batteries on Sullivan's Island and Battery Simkins maintained a slow bombardment of Morris Island.

Sugar cane is selling in Jackson, Mississippi at two bits per joint. Some of the boys chew it freely at that price.

Colonel Jeff Forrest, the brother of General Forrest, whose death has been so universally deplored, is still alive.

A letter-writer in the Mississippi army says General Johnston's army is spread over a considerable extent of country. The boys seem healthy, contented, and in the best of spirits, having a plenty to eat and wear.

Dr. Peters, the alleged murderer of General Van Dorn, was arrested in Coahoma county, Miss, a few days since, and is now confined in the military guard-house at Meridian.

CO. D, 57TH N. C. REGT.—A letter from Quartermaster Abner D. Gorrell of this Regiment, requests us to mention that Co. D, Capt. Robt. Gorrell, of this Regiment, with but few exceptions, was captured on the 7th inst. near Brandy Station. The following members were not captured.

Sergt. W. F. Edmonson, Sergt. Jesse Grubbs, Corp. W. T. Nelson. Privates S. L. Flynt, B. N. Hopkins, R. F. Bell and Calvin Hoover.

Quartermaster Gorrell also mentions the following as belonging to the 57th N. C. Regt. who escaped.

Privates Henry Frazer, —— Hawkins, Sandy Keiger and David Lumley of Co. D., and private Lockwell of Co. M.—*Sentinel.*

NORTHERN ITEMS.

Gen. Burnside's resignation has been accepted and Gen. Foster takes his place.

A Union meeting is said to have been held at Little Rock, Arkansas. The town of Iuka was burnt by the Confederates on the 10th.

Dates of the 17th from Baltimore state that Banks has landed safely on the Texas shore.

The Government works at Fort Brown were destroyed by the southerners, and when they saw the Yankees landing Brownsville was fired occasioning a severe fight with the unionists. A Regiment of Yankees was sent to their assistance.

[Southern accounts say that the expedition was wrecked and lost.]

The news from Mexico indicates the defeat of the Interventionists in several engagements by the Juarez Government.

From the publication of a lot of rebel documents from Europe, there appears but little hope of recognition.

Wendell Phillips, in a recent speech stated that Lincoln admitted that the issue of his emancipation proclamation was the greatest folly of his life.

THE CONFEDERATE DEBT.—A writer in the Columbia South Carolinian, whose article is copied into the Richmond Sentinel, sums up the Confederate debt as follows:

Pres'nt debt, as last report'd,	$840,000,000
Say will be required by the 1st January, 1864,	380,000,000
And by 1st July, 1864,	400,000,000
	$1,620,000,000
Deduct from this sum the am't receiv'd from taxes to Jan'y, 1864, say,	120,000,000
	$1,500,000,000
The amount now funded,	387,000,000
	$1,113,000,000

One billion one hundred, and thirteen millions of dollars!

CAPTURE OF THE ROBERT E. LEE AND OTHER VESSELS.

The New York Herald, of last Saturday, settles the question of the capture of the Confederate steamer Robert E. Lee. The Herald says:

"Admiral Lee has communicated to the Navy Department the particulars relating to the recent capture off the North Carolina coast, from which it appears that the cargo of the Robert E. Lee consists of two hundred and fourteen large cases and bales of shoes and blankets, some of the bales weighing two tons; one hundred and fifty cases of Austrian rifles, two hundred and fifty bags of saltpetre, and sixty-one barrels of salt, provisions, pig lead, &c. Of sixty-five persons comprising the officers and crew only fifteen were natives of the U. S. Among the passengers are C. E. Stewart, Belgian Consul, and Horace H. Webber and H. W. Rooke, Lieutenants in the British royal artillery. The vessel had no ship's papers.

"The Robert E. Lee was discovered by the James Adger on the morning of the 9th inst., and chase was given, which resulted in the capture of the vessel at half past seven the same day. The Lee left Bermuda five hours after the Cornubia.

"The cargo of the Ella and Anna consists of 480 sacks of salt, 500 sacks of saltpetre, 281 cases of Austrian rifles, 200 bales and 42 cases of paper. She had no ship's papers. Of 88 persons on board only one was a native of the U. S.

"The cargo of the Cornubia consists of munitions of war, arms, saltpetre, and lead, [illegible] was solely owned by the C. S. Government. A quantity of official despatches—mail matter and private and public papers—some of them of considerable interest and value, were picked up in the surf by the boats of the Niphon, having been thrown overboard or dropped by the enemy."

SEWARD ON THE WAR.

The following are extracts on the principal points in Seward's speech at Auburn the night before the New York election:

THE ISSUE OF THE WAR.

I have another ground for knowing that you will succeed to-morrow. You have the right side upon a plain, practical, simple issue. Our opponents do not see this; they have suffered faction to blind them. They say that they are voting down this administration, because it is incompetent, and ought never to have been elected. They say, again, that they are voting to decide the Presidential question of 1864. They are doing no such thing. Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860 to be President of the United States for four years, from the 4th of March, 1861, fairly, justly, honorably, constitutionally elected.—The question is not whether he ought to have been elected in 1860; that was settled in the election of 1860, and is irreversible. The question is not, whether he or any person connected with his administration shall be elected in 1864. That will be settled in the election of 1864. Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860 to be President not of a part, but the whole of the United States; but he has been forcibly kept out of a part of the United States—Louisiana, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and other Gulf States. In those States, having a President de jure, but not de facto. The object of this election is the object of the war. It is to make Abraham Lincoln President de facto from 1860 to 1864 in Georgia, South Carolina and other Gulf States as he is President de facto in Massachusetts, New York and Ohio.

No Peace until Abraham Lincoln is President of the Whole United States.

I know the war waged for this object will succeed, and I know elections held for the same object will succeed. They will succeed because the object is just, and justice in politics is necessary. It is injustice, and real downright robbery of Abraham, and the majority of citizens who elected him, to refuse him the full enjoyment of the authority conferred upon him in that election. There can be no peace and quiet until Abraham Lincoln is President under that election, of the whole United States. Now justice is an instinct of the whole human family. If a man has a house, a horse, or a boat, and it is taken from him all society combines to restore it to his possession, and it awards severe punishment to those who attempt to rob him of his rights.

The result to be attained is as important to our opponents as it is to us. What if, through battle and suffrage, the President who was elected in 1860 should by his opponents be kept out of the presidency of the United States until another election? What if they should then succeed in electing a President in 1864 against the majority who elected Abraham Lincoln in 1860? Can that majority be expected to acquiesce without voting and bloodshed in the election of Jefferson Davis or John C. Breckinridge, or Horatio Seymour? Certainly not; and then you have perpetual civil war, which is nothing else than perpetual anarchy. Let us not be deceived, Abraham Lincoln must be President of South Carolina and Georgia by virtue of his election of 1860, or not only the peace of the Union itself, is forever lost.—Peace comes through that success, and in no other way.

There can be no peace to insurgents in arms until they have submitted and accepted Abraham Lincoln as the President of the United States: then and not before, will be the time to speak of terms of peace.

Approach of the Time when there shall be neither Slavery nor Slaves in the Land.

The abettors of the rebellion are troubled for fear we shall not leave to the rebels, when they have submitted, enough of slavery and slaves. They want to know what we propose about that. My answer is that if they had submitted to Abraham Lincoln at the beginning they would have retained the whole. They have lost by resistance, on an average, ten thousand slaves a month. Each month of prolonged resistance increases the loss, and they are verging upon the time when submission, coming too late, will leave neither slavery nor slaves in the land. This question of slavery is their business, not mine. So long as they propose no surrender, they are entitled to ask no terms. What has happened to slavery thus far, has been the legitimate fruit of their own crimes; but it was fruit ordained, not by man, but of God. Without seeking to divine His ways, I think the future will be like unto the past. The insurrection will perish under military power, necessarily and therefore lawfully exercised, and slavery will perish with it.

Doors Open always to the Prodigal Son.

Nevertheless I am willing that the prodigal son shall return. The doors, as far as I am concerned, shall always be open to him. The longer he is content to feed upon husks the sooner he will hunger. The longer he is content in his dalliance with the harlot of rebellion the greater will be his ultimate disgust with her embrace. The greater his hunger and disgust, the deeper will be his repentance and the more lasting his reformation.

But No Invitations.

I shall send no invitations after him, and yet speaking not for myself, but for you and the whole American people, I express the conviction that neither man nor angel has [illegible] when he does come back, saying patiently, "Brethren, I have offended, and I desire reconciliation."

EXEMPTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

We give below, says the Standard, what is believed to be nearly a correct statement of persons exempt from conscription in this State, with the exception of the 1st District, in which the number cannot be ascertained on account of the presence of the enemy.—In the 10th District the number of militia officers liable to conscription may be estimated 400. In the 3d District the number of magistrates may safely be put down at 80, and the number of militia officers at 225. In the 4th District we would estimate the number of magistrates at about 75 and militia officers from 350 to 400. It will be seen that there are only two thousand and forty substitutes. We will venture to say that this is a smaller number of substitutes than in any other State in proportion to population.

Second District.—Apothecaries 3, blacksmiths 14, county and State officers 32, C. S. judiciary officers 1, C. S. tax collector 1, details 130, disability 979, Ex. clemency 4, Express Co. employees 4, foreigners 12, factory employees 3, militia officers 204, magistrates 71, millers 29, millwrights 3, mail contractors and carriers 6, overseers 16, preachers 12, physicians 33, railroad employees 31, shoemakers 40, school teachers 7, substitutes 91, State agents 1, tanners 4, telegraph operators 4, wagon makers 3, government agents 1. Total 1,144.

Third District.—Blacksmiths 33, county and State officers 24, details 32, disability 520, Ex. clemency 8, Express Co. employees 2, militia officers 196, magistrates 66, millers 73, millwrights 10, mail contractors and carriers 6, non-combatants 15, overseers 9, preachers 22, physicians 31, printers 1, postmasters and clerks 1, railroad employees 43, shoemakers 63, salt makers 21, school teachers 7, substitutes 110, State agents 1, tanners 17, telegraph operators 3, wagon makers 1. Total 1,366.

Fourth District.—Apothecaries 2, blacksmiths 42, county and State officers 26, disability 761, Ex. clemency 10, foreigners 53, factory employees 2, fire department 57, millers 68, millwrights 7, mail contractors and carriers 21, overseers 32, preachers 8, physicians 24, policemen 25, postmasters and clerks 4, railroad employees 4, shoemakers 55, salt makers 421, school teachers 15, substitutes 140, seamen 11, steamboat agents 1, superintendent gas works 2, tanners 10, wheelwrights 13, government agents 3. Total 2,760.

Fifth District.—Asylum 19, apothecaries 6, blacksmiths 37, county and State agents 46, cadets at military Institute 13, details 88, disability 790, Ex. clemency 39, Express Co. employees 8, foreigners 15, militia officers 206, magistrates 56, millers 68, millwrights 20, mail contractors and carriers 72, overseers [illegible], preachers 13, physicians 40, paper makers 7, policemen 9, printers 31, postmasters and clerks 8, railroad employees 170, shoemakers 72, school teachers 34, substitute 165, State ordinance employees 82, tanners 21, telegraph operators 5, wagon makers 41, government agents 5. Total 2,544.

Sixth District.—Asylum 3, apothecaries 2, blacksmiths 67, county and State officers 44, cadets at Military Institute 2, details 959, disability 1,212, Ex. clemency 6, foreigners 18, factory employees 66, foundries 6, militia officers 420, magistrates 87, millers 106, millwrights 19, mail contractors and carriers 17, miners 2, non-combatants 41, overseers 12, preachers 11, physicians 44, paper makers 6, printers 13, railroad employees 200, shoemakers 103, salt makers 8, school teachers [illegible], substitutes 748, State ordnance employees 171, tanners 37, telegraph operators 3, wagon makers 56, government agents 5, *habeas corpus* 27. Total 4,554.

Seventh District.—Asylum 1, Apothecaries 1, blacksmiths 146, county and State officers 48, colliers 2, details 487, disability 985, Ex. clemency 11, foreigners 5, factory employees 40, militia officers 363, magistrates 66, millers 123, millwrights 20, mail contractors and carriers 14, miners 6, non-combatants 181, overseers 8, preachers 47, physicians 48, railroad employees 28, shoemakers 108, salt makers 176, school teachers 15, substitutes 238, tanners 38, telegraph operators 1, wagon makers 40, government agents 1. Total 3,309.

Eighth District.—Blacksmiths 76, county and State officers 18, collier 1, C. S. tax collector 1, disability 135, Ex. clemency 1, foreigners 10, factory employees 28, militia officers 217, magistrates 24, millers 48, millwrights 19, mail contractors and carriers 3, miners 16, overseers 21, preachers 15, physicians 20, paper makers 1, printers 3, postmaster and clerks 1, railroad employees 42, shoemakers 70, salt makers 1, school teachers 11, substitutes 44, State ordnance employees 5, tanners 14, telegraph operators 2, wagon makers 18, powder manufacturers 3, government agents 1. Total 1,864.

Ninth District.—Apothecaries 1, blacksmiths 89, county and State officers 9, colliers 8, details 5, disability 1,539, Ex. clemency 2, foreigners 1, factory employees 17, government contractors 28, militia officers 540, magistrates 18, millers 74, millwrights 12, mail contractors and carriers 1, miners 12, non-combatants 9, overseers 1, operatives in iron works 17, preachers 4, physicians 8, railroad employees 15, shoemakers 80, school teachers 9, substitutes 115, tanners 31, wagon makers 4, government agents 1. Total 2,660.

Tenth District.—Apothecaries 3, blacksmiths 79, county and State officers 25, details 162, disability 707, foreigners 5, factory employees 3, hatters 3, harness makers 1, magistrates 49, millers 80, millwrights 13, mail contractors and carriers 11, preachers 21, physicians 15, printers 3, shoemakers 55, school teachers 4, substitutes 89, tanners 18, wagon makers 16, *habeas corpus* 4. Total 1,357.

Aggregate.—Asylum 23, apothecaries 18, blacksmiths 588, county and State officers 282, cadets at Military Institute 15, colliers 11, C. S. judicial officers 1, C. S. tax collectors 2, details 1,918, disability 7,868, Ex. clemency [illegible], Express Co. employees 14, foreigners 117, factory employees 155, fire department 57, foundries 6, government contractors 28, hatters 3, harness makers 1, militia officers 2,346, magistrates 407, millers 668, millwrights 123, mail contractors and carriers 72, miners 36, non-combatants 196, overseers 120, operatives in iron works 17, preachers 156, physicians 264, paper makers 14, policemen 34, printers 54, postmasters and clerks 8, railroad employees 583, shoemakers 601, salt makers 627, school teachers 129, substitutes 2,040, State ordnance employees 258, State agents 2, seamen 11, steamboat agents 1, Supt. Gas works 2, tanners 174, telegraph operators 18, wagon makers 219, wheel wrights 13, powder manufactures 3, government agents 17, habeas corpus 31. Total 21,558.

From the best information we can get the number of conscripts passed through the camps of instruction may be estimated at 11,874 for the year ending July 16th, 1863, furnished by the several counties as follows:

Alleghany 23, Alexander 210, Alamance 212, Anson 102, Ashe 185, Beaufort 43, Bertie 49, Bladen 66, Brunswick 9, Buncombe 64, Burke 198, Cabarrus 232, Caldwell 100, Caswell 76, Catawba 189, Chatham 348, Chowan 5, Cleveland 212, Columbus 31, Craven 9, Cumberland 99, Currituck 7, Cherokee 5, Clay 1, Duplin 37, Davie 126, Davidson 675, Edgecombe 164, Franklin 97, Forsyth 350, Gates 1, Granville 298, Greene 32, Guilford 362, Gaston 205, Halifax 145, Harnett 59, Haywood 8, Hertford 49, Henderson 13, Hyde 1, Iredell 334, Jackson 7, Johnston 130, Jones 12, Lenoir 52, Lincoln 134, Macon [illegible], Martin 47, McDowell 39, Mecklenburg [illegible], Mitchell 6, Montgomery 237, Moore 215, Nash 137, New Hanover 98, Northampton [illegible], Onslow 37, Orange 316, Pasquotank 1, Perquimans 7, Person 158, Pitt 145, Polk 4, Randolph 409, Richmond 117, Robeson 62, Rowan 494, Rockingham 169, Rutherford 185, Sampson 164, Stokes 325, Surry 284, Stanly 238, Transylvania 1, Tyrell 3, Union 230, Wake [illegible], Warren 14, Wilmington 14, Wilkes 420, Watauga 20, Wayne 163, Wilson 86, Yancey 260, Yadkin [illegible]. Total 11,874.

It will be seen that some counties have furnished none or but few men. In the East this is owing mostly to the presence of the enemy, while in the West the conscripts for the most part volunteered to escape enrollment. The estimated number of volunteers to avoid conscription is between three and four thousand, and, probably more—but owing to the rolls not being returned to the Adjutant General by recruiting officers, the correct number cannot at present be made. North Carolina has furnished at least one hundred thousand men to the war, being more than any other State has furnished in proportion to population.

The People's Press.

For the Press.

IN THE MOONLIGHT.

BY J. H. S.

Pale moon of beauty! slumbering in yon sky
Where midnight stars in twinkling silence lie,
With snowy cloud-waves drifting round thy form,
Giving thy pale beams an exquisite charm—
Mellowing the radiance of thy distant light
As to Imparadise the dreamy night,
O, moon of beauty! as I gaze to thee
How strangely eloquent art thou to me!

How many centuries have passed since thou
For the first time in heaven didst softly glow—
Since first o'er Paradise thy beauty beamed,
And on pure nature all thy glory streamed—
Since first man viewed thee with enraptured sight,
And beauteous Eve dreamed in thy pensive light;
Since first thy beam the raven of night impeach'd,
And bathed in splendor the primeval world—
Since wandering with the silver stars above
Thou first didst teach the human heart to love!

O, sacred moon! thy tender light is shed
On Olivet where Jesus kneeled and prayed
When weary with the day he sought reprieve
In the calm quiet of the starry eve;
On Sinai thou pourst thy silver tide,
And on sweet Calvary where the Saviour died!

O, holy moon! thou art the same that shone
Upon this world in ages past, unknown,
Ere yet the universe in fragments hurled
Rested beneath the sky a perfect world;
And thou didst see it too when rolled in floods
Hills, mountains, valleys and majestic woods
Crushed in huge chaos, drifting in mid-air
Like a huge drop of dew suspended there!
How sweet, O, moon, must then have been thy light
To these few souls who, saved from sin's deep night,
Were wildly tossed upon the dark flood's wave,
Above a ruined world—creation's grave!

O, distant moon! o'er broad Pacific's wave,
And where Atlantic billows surge and rave—
Where Lapland revels in its icy breeze—
Where fragrance blossoms in the far South seas—
Where Alpine summits pierce the misty sky,
And where Swiss valleys in sweet verdure lie,
Where Scotia's beauty rests sublime and grand
With ancient castles frowning o'er her strand,
Where the dark ruins of Alhambra rise—
Where Greece in her departed glory lies—
Where Italy sleeps with departed fame—
And Rome imperial has naught but its name
To tell that it was born ambition's birth,
The proudest, grandest city of the earth—
Where the dark Nile through Egypt's valley pours,
Where the wild sea laves Afric's gloomy shores,
And o'er the blue, the legendary Rhine
Dost thou, O, moon, in quiet beauty shine!

O, pensive moon! thou art the same that beamed
O'er the Leucadian rock where Sappho dreamed,
For the last time her sad misfortunes o'er,
Then gave to thee her soul and wept no more;
And thou didst see the deep waves wrap her in
From the cold world of wretchedness and sin.
How many hearts like her's have turned to thee
The sad repinings of their misery
And sought to find in thy sweet beams relief
For the poor heart o'erburdened with deep grief!
Alas! O, moon! if we would ease the breast
By sorrow and by wounded love oppressed,
We should not turn to thee, for thy soft beam
Will only bring back some sweet, banished dream.

O, moon of beauty! slumbering in yon sky
Where midnight stars in twinkling silence lie,
How many eyes are turned to thee this night—
How many brows are bathed in thy soft light—
How many hearts tell to thee their despair—
How many knees are bended in low prayer—
How many vows of love are breathed to thee,
How many lovers declare their constancy!
And dost thou not too with thy mellow beam
View crimes of pity and dark deeds of shame?—
Deeds for which thou mayst once behold again
The wretched victim die of grief and pain!
Oh! that night else but love and truth should show
The sweet, seductive beauty of thy glow!

O, moon of beauty! as I gaze to thee
How strangely eloquent art thou to me!
Oft' have I gazed upon thy dreamy light
Through the long hours of many a silent night,
When weary with the world's deceit and strife
And the vain nothingness of this poor life;
And I have thought how sweet it would be to lie
In some still spot beneath the starry sky,
With a light billow from thy silver wave
Shrouding in beauty my lone, quiet grave.

THE PARADISE OF NEGROES.

Governor Hinks speaks of the negroes in Barbadoes as in better condition than those of any other West India Islands. What that condition is can be gathered from the following extract of a letter to the New Haven Register, dated

BARBADOES, February 13th, 1860.—Besides the large class of those who work with some degree of regularity, five days in each week, at 20 cents a day, (8 hours in a day,) and live as they best can, there are many—indeed a multitude—who do but little work and have no regular occupation. In this class are included the 78,000 in the whole island, and over 11,000 in Bridgetown, who are reported in the last census as having no "fixed employment." It is claimed that these figures might be materially reduced. However this may be, the class is large beyond all precedent in my experience. You meet with them everywhere, of every age, and of both sexes, on the highways, in the open fields, upon the beach, and in every by-path. They wander about, sit upon the stones, recline against the walls and trees, or stretch themselves in the sun. However persevering, you cannot escape their presence. I have sought faithfully for a private walk, where I could stroll by myself, feeling that I was alone; but all in vain. A day or two ago I thought that possibly I had found one. Just above the "rock" (a few rods from our house,) the shore is low and accessible. When the tide (which rises from two to three feet,) is out the sea leaves uncovered a long line of sandy beach. It is smooth as a house floor, and when still damp, is so unyielding that one's foot prints can scarcely be seen. The sand itself is pure and white as the driven snow. This morning I started to try the secluded beach.—As I was just about to step from the "rocks" upon the hard sand there lay in my way the outstretched form of a negro, sound asleep, the sun blazing full in his face. At a little distance was a company of girls, half or two thirds grown, two were in bathing; another was trying to drown a blind puppy, another was ducking a shiny baby, some 18 or 20 inches long, the water sliding off as it would from a roll of butter. Further on was a big boy stooping over and looking between his legs, his entire wardrobe consisting of half a coffee sack, fastened round the neck. Close by sat a lean fellow upon a stone, looking into the sea, his countenance the picture of philosophic unconcern.—Here I struck off for the bushes, but my progress was interrupted by encountering half clad women and children lying around.—After this new experience, I very naturally concluded that the negro was indeed plenty, present, and returned home. The class of which I am speaking may be most conveniently seen in Bridgetown. Where they go when the streets are deserted no one knows, but a stir in the public places, like that occasioned by [illegible] or the shipping of a barrel [illegible]

[illegible] into the [illegible] ... [illegible] pose of themselves in strange ways. Water pipes for the new aqueduct have lately been piled on the burnt district. Into these they crawl to sleep.

This argues with the universal workings of free niggerdom wherever the precious experiment has been tried. A shipmaster who visited the free West India Islands, states that neither for love nor money could he induce any of the lazy black loafers who were congregated on the shore to row him off a short distance to his ship. Their principal amusement seemed to be what they called the cigar game. Each man laid down a cigar and put a drop of molasses on it. This of course attracted the flies, and the first cigar that a fly alighted on won the pile for its owner! They were too lazy to do their own gambling. And it is for such a race as that the South is sought to be desolated, and the world turned upside down.

ANOTHER FINANCIAL SCHEME.

A meeting of Delegates from the Banks in the Confederacy has been called, to be held at Augusta on Monday last, the object being to fix upon some plan for the reform of the currency. Previous to this meeting, fourteen of the South Carolina Banks held a meeting, by representatives, at Columbia, by which the following was adopted and a committee appointed to present it to the meeting at Augusta:

Whereas, experience has demonstrated that the dues to be collected by the Government, and for which Treasury notes are made receivable, are inadequate to absorb a sufficient amount of the notes to prevent the evils of an excessive paper currency; and it is deemed essential to the interests of the people and the Government that the right to pay all Government dues in their issues should be waived by the people to a certain extent, and measures be adopted by the Government to redeem or fund the entire amount of the said issues, or so much as shall reduce the sum of the currency to two hundred millions ($200,000,000) or less. For the accomplishment of this object, the following measures are recommended to the country and the Government by this meeting:

1. That a new issue of coupon bonds be made to the amount of one thousand millions of dollars—the bonds bearing six per cent. interest, the coupons payable annually in coin.

2. That an Act be passed levying a tax of sixty millions of dollars—to be collected annually during the whole period of the said loan—for the payment of the interest on the above bonds; that the said tax shall be paid in coin, and that the coupons of the above bonds be received in the payment of this tax in lieu of coin.

3. That, before the said bonds shall be offered for sale in any other manner, they shall first be apportioned among the States of the Confederacy, and that a commissioner be appointed for each State to make known to the tax-payers in each Collection District the necessity of providing themselves with a sufficient amount of bonds to pay this specific tax, and who shall sell at par, in each District, the amount of bonds required, and that Treasury notes of all issues be received in payment for the bonds.

4. That all existing distinctions between Treasury notes of different issues and dates be abolished.

5. That the interest on the stock of the fifteen million loan be paid by checks on the Treasury, and that the said checks be received in payment of the export duty on cotton in the same manner as the coupons on the bonds of the same loan.

6. That a five per cent. call loan be established similar to the former original call loan, and that all Treasury notes be received at the Treasury therefor, and that the present five per cent. and four per cent. call loans be abolished.

7. That the right of the holders of Treasury notes which upon their face are fundable in eight per cent. stock, ought to be recognized, and an eight per cent. stock at a short period be provided for that purpose, and also that all the privileges attached to the original six per cent. call loan be reinstated.

8. That an increased duty be levied on all imports and exports during the continuance of the war, and that the same be collected in coin or approved bills on England or France.

9. That an Issue Department be created by the Government and kept separate from the Treasury Department, whose duty it shall be to supply a new issue of Treasury notes in exchange for the amount that may remain in circulation of the present issues, and that the new issues shall express on the face of the bills that the same are receivable in payment of all public dues except such as are specifically required to be paid in coin.

10. That there should be an issue of bills of a large denomination, say $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000, sufficient to facilitate the transmission of funds and the settlement of balances.

Fire Damp Explosion at Egypt.—We regret to learn that on Tuesday night last, at 10½ o'clock an explosion occurred in the Egypt coal mine, by which six men were killed and the machinery considerably damaged. We did not learn the names of the men, but it is said that five of them were conscripts who had been detailed to work in the mine to escape service in the army. Besides the loss of life and property, the inconvenience will be great to the government and citizens of this town, who are thus cut off probably for some weeks, from the supply of coal obtained from this mine.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

The Fayetteville Observer says that the disastrous explosion in the Egypt Coal Mine was [illegible] ... [illegible]

ROLL OF HONOR.

[illegible] have been handed [illegible] following [illegible] the official records [illegible] Richmond, Virginia [illegible] library [illegible] of public interest [illegible] the portion of Roll of Honor here [illegible] includes [illegible] North Carolinians, [illegible] merely to [illegible] gallantry in the battles.

ADJ'T AND INS'R GEN'L'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., Oct. 3, 1863.

General Orders, No. 131.

Difficulties in procuring the medals and badges of distinction, having delayed their presentation [illegible] as authorized by the Act of Congress, approved October 13, 1862, to the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the armies of the Confederate States, conspicuous for courage and good conduct on the field of battle—

To avoid postponing the grateful recognition of their valor until it can be made in the enduring form provided by that Act, it is ordered,

I. That the names of all those who have been or may hereafter be reported as worthy of this distinction, be inscribed on a Roll of Honor, to be preserved in the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General, for reference in all future time, for those who have deserved well of their country, as having best displayed their courage and devotion on the field of battle.

II. That the Roll of Honor, so far as now made up, be appended to this Order, and read at the head of every regiment in the service of the Confederate States, at the first dress parade after its receipt.

NORTH CAROLINA.

BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO.

Twenty-Ninth Regiment of Infantry.

Corp'l	Abner B Stedman,	Company	A,
Private	Thomas Elkins,	"	B,
Color-Bearer	Jas R Lanning,	"	C,
1st Serg't	Ervin F Roberts,	"	D,
Corp'l	Wilburn S Smith,	"	E,
Private	Devania Millsaps,*	"	F,
"	Abraham Hedrick,	"	G,
"	James A Gillespie,	"	H,
"	Thomas Willis,	"	I,
"	Robert King,	"	K.

Thirty-Ninth Regiment of Infantry.

Colonel	David Coleman,		
Lieut-Col.	Hugh H Davidson,		
Acting Adjutant	Jesse S Hyams,		
1st Lieut	Abram Booker,	Company	A,
"	Wm T [illegible],	"	B,
Serg't	John C Rogers,	"	[illegible]
Private	Wm T West,	"	[illegible]
"	Jas W Cobb,	"	C,
"	Jas B A Staton,	"	D,
"	Moses Fulbright,	"	E,
Serg't	John W Wiggins,	"	F,
"	John E Moore,	"	I,

Companies G and H, made no selection—Company K not in action.

BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.

Second Regiment.

Serg't	John E Banner,	Company	A,
Private	[illegible] Flowers,	"	B,
Serg't	T E Ellis,	"	C,
Corp'l	S Felton,	"	D,
Serg't	[illegible] Booth,	"	E,
Corp'l	[illegible] May,	"	F,
Private	Thomas Williford,	"	G,
"	Simeon Graddy,	"	H,
"	Aaron A Pitts,	"	I,
Corp'l	Charles Cattell,	"	K.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

Serg't	W S Shadford,	Company	A,
Private	Jacob W Williams,	"	B,
Serg't	[illegible] Wildgust,	"	C,
Private	G W Shirley,	"	E,
"	Wm H Durham,*	"	I,
"	W R Fosey,*	"	K.

The other companies decline making selections.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.

Private	Wm Henry Medlin,	Company	A,
"	Richard H Briggs,	"	B,
"	Newton D Bridges,	"	C,
"	J M Guilford,	"	D,
Corp'l	Monroe Cruise,	"	E,
"	[illegible] Bailey,	"	F,
"	Patrick H Robbins,	"	G,
Private	Thomas Felton,	"	H,
Color Corp'l	Francis Bradshaw,	"	K.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.

2nd Lieut	A M Walker,	Company	A,
Corp'l	Wm H Milstead,	"	B,
Serg't	W G Sawyer,	"	C,
"	Phillips Strickland,	"	D,
Corp'l	Thomas Brinkle,	"	E,
Serg't	E H Rone,	"	F,
Private	Edward Williams,	"	G,
Corp'l	J W Smith,	"	H,
Serg't	Bob Coldwell,	"	I,
Private	T L Purdie,	"	[illegible]
Serg't	J S McCurdy,	"	K.

Twelfth Regiment of Infantry.

Private	B B Hooker,	Company	A,
"	Samuel Alston Walls,	"	C,
Corp'l	T A Staton,	"	D,
Private	L M Wells,*	"	E,
Serg't	Jerry Draper,	"	F,
Private	J E Hux,	"	G,
"	A L Barnes,	"	H,
"	John W Arrington,	"	I,
"	John R Johnston,*	"	K.

Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry.

Private	Henry B Sanders,	Company	C,
Serg't	J F Gorrell,	"	E,
"	Urias Pool,	"	[illegible]
"	J M Whitmire,	"	F,
"	J R Smith,*	"	G,
Corp'l	C M Smith,	"	I,
Serg't	L M Keith,	"	K.

Companies A, B and H declined making selections.

Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry.

1st Lieut	J C Robinson,	Company	H,
"	A M Rogers,*	"	M,
Private	F Ribley,	"	B,
Corp'l	W H Wiggins,	"	C,
Private	E C Blanton,	"	D,
"	[illegible] Cody,	"	E,
Corp'l	A M Medows,	"	F,
Private	J W Williford,	"	G,
"	B P Jacobs,	"	H,
1st Serg't	J L Williams,*	"	I,
Corp'l	J L Blackwell,	"	K,
Color Serg't	Julius A Carpenter,		

Twentieth Regiment of Infantry.

Corp'l	C A Patterson,	Company	A,
Private	D A Smith,	"	B,
Corp'l	Richard Faulk,	"	C,
Private	John Hudson,	"	H,
"	Newborne Tew,	"	I,
"	Thomas N Morris,	"	K.

Twenty-Third Regiment of Infantry.

Private	J D Buckingham,*	Company	A,
"	A Hudick,	"	B,
Serg't	Brantley Harris,	"	C,
Private	N G Marrison,*	"	D,
"	Samuel Clark,	"	E,
"	[illegible]	"	F,
"	T M Thomason,	"	G,
"	J C Ford,*	"	H,
"	Robert Nealer,	"	I,
"	J F [illegible],	"	K.

Thirtieth Regiment of Infantry.

Private	[illegible] Holt,	Company	A,
"	W [illegible] Dow,	"	B,
Serg't	J W [illegible] House,	"	C,
Private	W [illegible]	"	[illegible]
"	[illegible]	"	[illegible]

Companies [illegible] D, E, G [illegible] made no selection.

Thirty-Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

Private	Mathias Brown,	Company	A,
"	Wallace Winn,	"	B,
Serg't	Geo W Koone,	"	C,
Private	Obediah Eller,	"	D,
1st Serg't	[illegible] M Taylor,	"	E,
"	Thos S Stamey,	"	F,
1st Serg't	Chas B Todd,	"	G,
Private	Samuel Pollinger,	"	H,
Serg't	Elisha Robbins,	"	I,
Private	Joseph Hogan,	"	K.

Thirty-Seventh Regiment of Infantry.

Private	W J Goss,	Company	A,
Serg't	J E Fairchild,	"	B,
"	B F Brown,	"	C,
Private	John D Austin,	"	D,
"	J E Coffee,	"	E,
"	Wm Kelly,	"	F,
Corp'l	J A Rolinett,	"	G,
Serg't	G W McKee,	"	H,
"	John Tally,	"	I,
Private	[illegible]	"	K.

Thirty-Eighth Regiment of Infantry.

Adj't	D M McIntire,		
Private	A J Brown,	Company	A,
"	Jesse Netherent,	"	B,
"	Thomas Dunkins,	"	C,
"	Benjamin Sutton,	"	D,
1st Serg't	David A Thomson,	"	E,
Private	W J Hutchinson,*	"	F,
"	W M S Huffman,	"	G,
Corp'l	W T Matheson,	"	H,
"	D F Woodburn,	"	I,
Private	T J Ramsey,	"	[illegible]
"	W H McPhaul,	"	K.

(Signed,) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Insp'r General.

* The asterisks designate those killed in action.

COMMUNICATION.

HEAD OF NAVIGATION, YADKIN RIVER,
Forsyth County, N. C.,
Nov. the 20th, 1863.

Mr. EDITOR.—I have a subject which is a konsern (And I think it konserns everybody) but I dont no exacly how to adress—but it is this: How this war can be stopt and how peace can be made erenable to North an South. But before I precede I might be propper to state that I never seed the ole kommunist, the South has had a Sutlin proppurisition, an that is "let us alone;" but yet sit they haven't sign to do it, an I think thee proppurisition has nothing to do with it [illegible] another proppurisition, and I believe there ought to be another. Awltho I cant see into matters very fur (as you can judge by my signerture) an I will now suggest that one more proppurisition be made by Presedent Davis in that is this, that he send Ole Abe word somhow, that he an his kabernet an kongris an Sinnet meet Ole Abe an his kabernet an kongris an Sinnet on some nutral ground, [illegible] the Queen of Hingland, the Emperor of France, and the Czar of Roosia to decide which whips. If Presedent Davis whips Ole Abe, then to declare the Konfederacy free and independent; an if Ole Abe whips Presedent Davis then he Kendall [illegible] crazy gost under, an the niggers loose, an [illegible] ... [illegible]

Now some of you kongrismen hou wants [illegible] ... [illegible] an let them brothers fite it out tell one side is killed on one side or tuther. Now why cant Presedent Davis and Ole Abe [illegible] the same understanding in sich a [illegible] cordin to the above proppurisition in [illegible] one or tother side [illegible] the dignity of this [illegible] ... [illegible]

An in konklusion I would urge on some patriotic Kongrissman, or any other of the [illegible] mentioned, to take this into serious konsideration an when they meet in Richmon in [illegible] more men, not lenthen the konskript law to 50 but jest send Ole Abe an all crowd word to meet you all on some ground an fite it out. I would also urge upon the newspaper fraternity to [illegible] this and bring it about, an much good will be the result.

Your feller citisen,
PETER HOODWINK.

P. S. My reders will exkuse me if they please for all errers, this is my first Editorial.
P. H.

DIED.

In the town of Winston, on the 13th inst., HENRY A. ELLISON, Esq., of Beaufort county, in the 50th year of his age. He was a most excellent citizen.

In this county, on the 18th inst., Mr. JOHN HINE, aged 77 years.

Books! Books!

[illegible] ... [illegible] Constitution of North Carolina, with the Declaration of Rights. [illegible] at this Office.

WANTED,

A LOT OF WHEAT,
CORN, &c.
[illegible]

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING RATES.

[illegible] Advertisements (12 lines or less) [illegible] first insertion and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion, [illegible] adopted by [illegible] ... or [illegible] of a personal nature will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany these, say about ten cents a line.

LAND AND GRAIN FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of Forsyth Court of [illegible] I will sell at public sale on Wednesday, 16th day of December, 1863, the Plantation [illegible] ... containing about 160 ACRES, Also [illegible] ACRES [illegible] ... WHEAT, CORN, and HAY. Terms made known on day of sale.

[illegible]
Nov. 26, 1863.

Post Quarter Master's Office,
Tax Corps, Greenville [illegible]
[illegible] Nov. [illegible], 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. [illegible]

I. The [illegible] ... Congressional [illegible] ... [illegible]

II. The necessities of the service [illegible] to require promptly and energetically [illegible] of all the tax in kind to the Government.

III. The oats, corn, hay, and fodder are required for immediate use, and will be [illegible] to the army as rapidly as possible.

IV. Attention and energetic action among [illegible] is confidently expected, and punctuality [illegible] sisted on.

V. Oats, in every case should be shelled before delivered.

CHAS. R. KING,
Capt. Post Q. M., 6th Dist., N. C.
Nov. 26.

TAX IN KIND.

THE Assessors of Confederate Taxes for the County of Forsyth, will meet the Tax-payers at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the value of Neat Cattle, Hogs, &c. and also to receive the lists of Tax in Kind from those who have not listed their Corn and other articles of produce.

J. M. Richmond, Assessor for the Northern portion of the County, will attend at

Blackburn's, Thursday,	December 3
Brookstown, Friday,	" 4
[illegible] Saturday,	" 5
Bethania, Thursday,	" 10
[illegible] Friday,	" 11
Old Town, Saturday,	" 12
[illegible] Wagoner's, Monday,	" 14
Adams's, Tuesday,	" 15

J. G. Sides, Assessor for the Southern portion of the County, will attend at

E. J. Hine's, Thursday,	December 3
John [illegible], Friday,	" 4
E. Perry's, Saturday,	" 5
Nathan Gurly's, Thursday,	" 10
William [illegible], Friday,	" 11
[illegible] Stafford's, Saturday,	" 12
[illegible] Swaim's, Monday,	" 14
[illegible] Tuesday,	" 15

J. M. RICHMOND, Assessors.
J. G. SIDES,
November 30th, 1863.

FURS WANTED.

I WISH to buy all kinds of furs, for which I will pay the highest market price. I will likewise exchange hats for wheat, corn, rye, hay, butter, lard, tallow, syrup, home-spun cloth of all kinds, cotton woolen or linsey, &c. and all kinds of produce [illegible]
THOS. J. BONER.
Nov. 26, 1863.

STRAYED.

WILL GIVE [illegible] DOLLARS REWARD for the delivery of [illegible] which strayed from me 3 weeks [illegible] ... I will be thankful for any information in regard to them.
W. H. WHEELER.
Nov. 20—tf.

[illegible] OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE PIANO FORTE NOW READY.

ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 4TH INSTANT, will be published [illegible] Part 1st. Of the C. S. A. improved "Hunten's" New and Revised [illegible] Instruction for the Piano Forte. Price [illegible]

This part [illegible] paper, contains the usual instructions together with [illegible] pages of [illegible] exercises, marked for fingering.

Part 2d. completing the work, will follow in about [illegible] ... studies for advanced pupils.

TERMS.—One-third off to the trade, and half this allowance to schools. [illegible] Cash or check to accompany all orders.

GEORGE DUNN & CO.
Richmond, Va.
Nov 26.

CORN MEAL.

[illegible] ... corn that came in market this season [illegible] ... I am well prepared at Evans' Mill to convert corn into meal without sifting out the least particle of [illegible]. In offering the above to the public, I beg leave to tender my thanks for the liberal patronage received and trust that the confidence [illegible] bestowed will remain unabated, as shall my endeavors to continue to supply the very best of meal [illegible].

The public's obedient servant,
M. F. CROUCH.
Evans' Mill, Nov. [illegible], 1863.

WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

THE undersigned, keeps constantly on hand Writing Paper and Envelopes, which he will sell *Wholesale and Retail.* The paper is [illegible] ... Orders from a distance, will receive prompt attention.
[illegible]
Salem, N. C., July 14th, 1863.

[illegible] TAX IN KIND.

I HAVE [illegible] ... their grain as early as possible.
[illegible] GRAY,
Ag't for Forsyth Co.

DIVISION OF THE SCHOOL FUND

[illegible] 1863.

[illegible]															
3	97	136	50	21	76	85	55	39	94	98	50				
4	83	163	24	24	48	170	87	40	75	111	38				
5	43	118	77	23	84	111	00	41	82	92	01				
6	54	76	98	24	68	74	20	42	49	71	90				
7	77	82	00	25	95	106	08	43	66	78	51				
8	61	78	50	26	62	81	88	44	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				
9	103	204	74	27	76	90	01	45	[illegible]	78	[illegible]				
10	72	76	32	28	48	136	50	46	41	80	67				
[illegible]															

[illegible] various balances due schools from 1862, and drafts are subtracted.

JOSHUA BONER,
Chairman.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, N. C.,
Raleigh, Nov. 10th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 5.

I. The OPERATIVES IN WOOLEN and Cotton Factories, that furnish Goods for the Confederate and State Government are exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, except when their services are needed by the enemy.

II. The drill of the Guard for Home Defence will be dispensed with until the 10th day of December next to allow the farmers time to save their crops.

By order of Gov. Vance:
R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.
Nov. 19.

LOOK AT THIS.

I HAVE received from the Commissioner of Taxes the following instructions, which are published for the benefit of all concerned; and which I think will answer many enquiries:

Owners of Brandy, distilled of their own fruit, [illegible] ... that Brandy all at one sale to the same purchaser and pay to the Assessor of the [illegible] district, the [illegible] ... the same, without paying any Special Tax. Provided the amount is over [illegible] gallons [illegible] ... fruit is distilled by a General distiller, who pays [illegible] ... percent; because neither the distiller, or the owner of Brandy distilled from his or their own fruit [illegible] ... tilled by a general distiller.

Register [illegible] ... Special [illegible] ... distiller must Register and pay the tax to the Collector of the District in which he sells [illegible].

[illegible]
Collector for 33th District, N. C.
[illegible] 19th, 1863.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Nov. 15th, 1863.

Alderman, G. N. Leinbach, [illegible]
[illegible] Jonas Leinbach,
[illegible] George B Rickard,
[illegible] Columbus Reynolds,
Susanna Bell, Mrs. Mary Stair,
William Crews, W. M. Smith,
John Campbell, [illegible]
Madison C. [illegible], Miss [illegible] Williams,
[illegible] Bib, Dulin,
[illegible]

Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised.
[illegible] KREMEN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., November 15th, 1863.

FOR SALE.

A CARRIAGE, A BUGGY, A SADDLE AND BRIDLE. [illegible]

TO FARMERS AND Others who wish to invest Confederate Money.

I WISH to sell [illegible] ... [illegible] containing [illegible] ... [illegible] Lewisville, [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible] REWARD.

RAN AWAY [illegible] ... [illegible] delivery to me, or confinement in prison so that I get him.
[illegible]
Huntsville, Yadkin Co., N. C., [illegible] 1863.

EXCHANGE NOTICE, No. 7.

Richmond, Va., October 16, 1863.

THE following officers and men are hereby declared duly exchanged.

1. All officers and men captured and paroled at any time previous to the 1st of [illegible] ... [illegible]

2. [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible]
Agent of Exchange.